

amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department have encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government, with the redeemable paper of the Government—in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which, under law it is authorized to issue.

It has no resemblance to an ordinary bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. It is objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection is available—then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes be abrogated.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st, Gold and Silver. 2d, the paper of State institutions; or, 3d, a representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury System rejected the last in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by government.

The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with a final overthrow, in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would, in the end, dishonor the government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace.

At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive spectators.

For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury Notes, & have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only by the disbursements of the government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, no far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely if, the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous will, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it is tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress.

I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the accession of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest responsibility, is entirely obvious. The credit of the government may be regarded as the very soul of the government itself—a principle of vitality without which, all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the government, ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored.

American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were like ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities.

It was the anxious desire of the Executive, that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad,

the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal, and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan.—After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success, and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this government to obtain a loan so small as not, in the whole, to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a government which has paid off its debts of two wars, with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the government must look to its own means for supplying its wants; and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result.

Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge.

Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. Without designating any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement.

If the Legislature are offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazard, and if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power.

The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of an enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American people.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the State of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.  
WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

**MYSTERY FILED UPON MYSTERY.**—All the transactions connected with the case of Colt, cause one to start with astonishment at the mere contemplation of the many singular and romantic incidents connected with them. It now seems that Colt was married in Philadelphia, to Miss Henshaw, previous to the death of Adams. After Adams was killed, it was found that Miss Henshaw would be required as a material witness in behalf of Colt, and knowing that her testimony as the wife of Colt would not be received, she was introduced as plain Caroline Henshaw.

Then for the purpose of carrying out the deception and blinding the world to the true facts of the case, the ceremony was performed a second time, in the cell a few hours previous to his death.

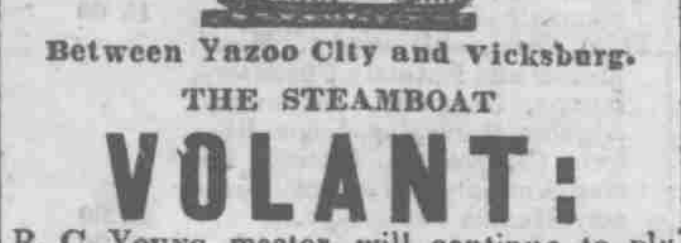
**WHO IS A TRUE GENTLEMAN?**—Whoever is frank, sincere, honest, generous, courteous, truly honorable, and candid; such a one is a true gentleman, whether learned, or rich, or a laborer.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NOTICE**  
THE undersigned administrator, in right of his wife, of the estate of Samuel A. Bently, dec'd, will, at the January Term, 1843, (fourth Monday) of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, make a final settlement with said Court.

WM. JOHNSON, Adm'r.  
December 23, 1842. 24-41.

### REGULAR PACKET.



Between Yazoo City and Vicksburg.  
**THE STEAMBOAT VOLANT:**  
R. C. YOUNG, master, will continue to ply between Vicksburg and Yazoo City, as a Regular Packet, for the balance of the present season. The Volant will leave Yazoo City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., and Vicksburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Dec. 16, 1842. 23-41.

The State of Mississippi, PROBATE COURT, Yazoo County, Nov. Term, 1842.

**WHEREAS**, upon the application and petition of Margaret Hamberlin late of Yazoo county, who, before her intermarriage with her present husband William Hamberlin, was the widow of W. W. Ogden, dec'd, and represents that her former husband, W. W. Ogden, dec'd, died seized and possessed of the following described lands, lying and being in Yazoo county, to wit:—The northeast quarter and east half southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 10, Range 2, west, containing 240 acres more or less. That your petitioner administered upon the estate of her said husband and obtained an order for the sale of the same for the benefit of the estate; in pursuance with said order she sold the same at public auction and invested the proceeds in other lands, by the advice and direction of her present husband, Wm. Hamberlin, who, upon her intermarriage with him, was joint administrator with her. Your petitioner, with her husband, have executed, under the direction of the Court, a deed to George W. Ogden, her child and the infant heir of W. W. Ogden, dec'd. Your petitioner further represents unto your honor, that she was entitled to dower in the lands so purchased by her present husband with the funds arising from the sales aforesaid, and therefore prays, that your honor will make an order of publication for all persons interested to come in and contest her right to be so endowed, and in default thereof, make an order directing the Sheriff to set out her dower in the following lands so purchased, to wit: southeast quarter east half southeast quarter and east half northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 8, Range 3, West, containing 342 88-100 acres, and your petitioner will ever pray.

It is ordered, that a copy of said petition filed, be published in some newspaper, for four weeks successively, nearest to where said lands are located, as required by law.

Attest, GEO. CROCKETT, Ck.  
Dec. 16, 1842. (Pr fee \$14 50) 23-41.

### ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.

**AFTER** the 1st of March next, I will receive no Treasury Warrants in payment of Taxes. It will be inconvenient for me to call more than once on any tax payer between this and that time, so those who wish to save costs would do well to prepare themselves with means to pay when first called on.

S. L. JAMES,  
Tax Collector, Yazoo county.  
Dec. 9, 1842. 22-41.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**THE COMMISSIONERS** appointed under an act of Congress to examine certain claims arising out of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, made and entered into between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, in the State of Mississippi, will meet for the transaction of business at or near Ho-ran-ka, in the county of Leake, on the third Monday of this month, being the 19th day of December, when and where those interested can attend.

Dec. 9, 1842. 22-21.

### A. BLUMENSTIEHL, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE PHOENIX HOUSE, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a fine assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, &c., which he is prepared to make up for customers in the most fashionable style. Those gentlemen having garments made by him, may rely upon their being finished in a workman-like manner.

He has also on hand, a fine lot of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Dress, Frock and Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, which he will sell low for Cash.

Yazoo City, Dec. 9, 1842. 22-41.

**BLANK BILLS OF LADING**  
For Sale at this Office.

### Tax Collector's Sales.

**I WILL** offer for sale at the Court-house door of Yazoo county, in the town of Benton, on Monday the 13th day of March, 1843, for the taxes due upon the following described lots of ground, situated in Yazoo City, for the year 1842, and all arrears of taxes that may be due on any of them for subsequent years; and all costs that have or may accrue thereon:

Lot 146, fronting on Main street—assessed as the property of James H. Phillips heirs. Taxes due, \$1 50. Printer's fee 8 dollars.

Lots No 17 and 219, assessed to James M. Pease; lot No. 17, fronting on Main-st., between Brandon and Holmes streets, and 219, fronting on Main street. Taxes due, \$11 00. Printer's fee 8 dollars.

Lots 344 and 345, fronting on Washington street, between Leake and Brandon sts. assessed as the property of James R. Marshall. Taxes due for 1841, \$4 50; for 1842, \$2 50. Printer's fee 8 dollars.

Lots 1, 5 and 7, in the commons fronting on Main street; 468 fronting on Ward st., assessed as the property of Charlotte Courtenay; taxes due \$17 50. Printer's fee 8 dollars.

27 1-2 feet front of Lot 234 on Main st.; also, 10 acres of Lot No. 465 fronting on McDonalds Avenue; assessed as the property of Jonathan Carter: taxes due \$5 00. Printer's fee 8 dollars.

S. L. JAMES,  
Tax Collector of Yazoo county.  
December 9, 1842. 22-131.

### To all Free and Accepted Masons throughout the World.



**TAKE NOTICE**, that JOHN W. ASHBY, a Master Mason, was this day expelled forever from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, by Leake Lodge No. 17, for gross unamasonic conduct. You will, therefore, take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly.

A true copy from the minutes.  
B. G. HARRIS, Sec. pro tem.  
Benton, Dec. 3, 1842.

**N. B.**—Newspapers friendly to the cause will please publish.

The State of Mississippi, PROBATE COURT, Yazoo County, Nov. Term, 1842.

**WHEREAS** A. Sidney Perkins, Administrator of the Estate of James Warren, dec'd, having by petition and application, represented to the Court, that the estate is in debt (as by exhibit filed) and prays the Court that Citation issue to the heirs and all persons interested, to appear and show cause, if any they can, why the undivided half interest in the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 12, Range 2, west, lying and being in the county of Yazoo and State of Mississippi, of which the said deceased died seized and possessed, should not be sold for the purpose of paying the debts against said estate as prayed for by said petitioner.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that Citation issue to all persons interested, to be heard and appear at the next January Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why an order of sale should not be granted, for the purpose of paying the debts against said estate.

It is further ordered, that publication of the said Citation be made in some newspaper published in the State for the space of 30 days, and be set up in three public places in the county for the same length of time.

Attest, GEO. CROCKETT, Ck.  
Dec. 9, 1842. (Pr fee \$9 50) 22-61.

### CAUTION.

**ALL** persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a certain note of hand given by me to Geo. W. Sims, for \$300, dated November 21st, 1842, and due January 1st, 1843, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law, the consideration for which the same was given having entirely failed.

MOSES E. NESBIT.  
Dec. 9, 1842. 22-61.

### FOR RENT.

A comfortable and convenient frame Dwelling House, situated on Jefferson Street, next door to the residence of Mr. A. Patterson. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Whig Office.

J. A. STEVENS.

### Window Glass & White Lead

10 HALF boxes, 10 by 12.  
do do 8 by 10.  
do do 6 by 9.  
25 kegs White Lead. Received direct from Pittsburgh, and for sale by DRENNING & CLARKE.  
Dec. 9, 1842. 29-41.

### Starch and Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES Hope's celebrated Starch.  
5 do pressed Mould Candles.  
Received direct from Cincinnati, and for sale by the box, or retail, by DRENNING & CLARKE.  
Dec. 9, 1842. 22-41.

### WANTED.

**A GIRL** to do house-work and plain cooking. Any person having such a one to hire, will receive good wages from the subscribers.

DRENNING & CLARKE.  
Dec. 9, 1842. 22-41.

### JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expediently executed at this OFFICE.

### National Magazine.

LITERATURE, ART and FASHION.  
Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1843.

**EDITORS:**  
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & R. W. GRISWOLD.  
REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS:  
J. FENNIMORE COOPER, RICHARD H. DANA, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, H. W. LONGFELLOW, T. C. GRATTAN, CHS. F. HOFFMAN.

**GRAHAM'S** is the oldest and most popular of the American literary magazines. The number for January, 1843, will be the first of the 35th volume. Its long and universally successful career, from its commencement with a few hundred subscribers, until the present time, when it has a circulation of fifty thousand copies a month, is perhaps as good an evidence of its great and increasing merit, as the publisher has in his power to offer. To his old subscribers, he trusts no assurances are necessary of his determination to maintain its present ascendancy over all the rival periodicals of the country. The engagement, during the past year, of such men as BYRON, COOPER, DANA, LONGFELLOW, HOFFMAN, MANLY, etc., of high reputation in the literary world, as regular contributors, in addition to a previous list embracing many of the first names in the nation, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the principal medium of communication between the best authors and the public. Among the attractions of the thirty-fifth volume, will be several TALES by Mr. J. F. Cooper, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Herbert, Miss Leslie, Miss Claver, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Elliot and Mrs. Stephens; POEMS by Mr. Bryant, Mr. Dana, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Street, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. Sigourney; ESSAYS by Mr. Fay, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Jones, Mr. Poe, etc. etc.

[Here follow the names of about forty distinguished writers, who, it is said, will be contributors to this volume; but which we have not room to insert.]

### SPLENDID EMBELLISHMENTS.

In the department of Engravings, it is very well known that Graham's Magazine has far surpassed any periodical work ever published in this or any country. The highest ambition of rival publishers seems thus far to have been to maintain a respectable imitation of the numerous costly and beautiful works of art with which the successive numbers of this journal have been graced. In the course of the succeeding volumes, many important new features will be introduced. *Sardinia and Souda*, the most celebrated Mezzotint Engravers in the Union, and equals of the best in Europe, will continue to furnish their exquisite productions; and Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, A. L. Dick, G. Parker, Gimbrede, Jackson, Jones, and others, of New York; and Dodson, Welch & Waters, Tucker, and others, of Philadelphia—all among the most eminent live engravers of the present century, have been engaged to furnish a succession of highly finished steel engravings, superior to any that have hitherto appeared in periodicals. Among the pictures that will be engraved for the volume in 1843, are several ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, by Ingham, Inman, Cole, Thompson, Freeman, Franginet and other distinguished artists. The American periodicals have not contained, save in a very few instances, only engravings copied from foreign prints. The publisher of Graham's Magazine will be the first to reform the practice, and to make his work strictly original in its embellishments as well as in its literary contents.

### OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

One of the new features of the coming volume will be the introduction of portraits of the contributors to Graham's Magazine, which, of course, will include nearly all of the eminent writers of the day. The thirty-fifth volume will include, from the burins of Parker, Dodson, and others, portraits (engraved in the highest style of the art) of Mr. Cooper, Prof. Longfellow, Maria del Occidente, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Emory, and several others—all from paintings executed expressly for the purpose.

### THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Will continue to embrace notes on current literature, etc.; and reviews of all new American and foreign works of general interest or value. The criticisms of Graham's Magazine are acknowledged in all parts of this country to be superior in acumen, honesty and independence to those of any contemporary. Indeed, while a majority of the monthly and quarterly journals have become mere advertising mediums for the bookellers, in which every thing "in print" is indiscriminately praised, this periodical is looked upon as a just and discriminating arbiter between authors and readers, in which both have implicit confidence.

### TERMS:

"GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE" will be published on the first of each month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will therefore receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. The proprietor being more desirous of presenting the best and most beautiful work, at the cheapest rate, he is anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offers the following as the LOWEST TERMS at which it can be afforded: Three Dollars in advance for a single copy, or two copies yearly for Five Dollars; five copies for Ten Dollars; eight for Fifteen Dollars; or eleven for Twenty Dollars, (clubs furnished as usual,) invariably in advance. Postage on all letters to be prepaid. GEO. R. GRAHAM, No. 98, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.  
December, 1842.

### NEW CHEAP STORE.

**THE** undersigned have just received and opened a new & splendid assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY-GOODS, consisting in part of Domestic, Blankets, Lowels, English and American Prints, Silks, Merinos, Bombazines, Flannels, Hosiery, Bonnet Artificial Flowers, &c.

### —ALSO—

A beautiful assortment of Saddlery, ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Foreign and Domestic Hardware of every description, Castings, Iron, Nails, Axes, Chains, Hoes, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Sledges, &c. &c. All of which they offer at the LOWEST CASH PRICES! at their Store on Main-street, directly opposite the Phoenix House, Yazoo City.

B. F. FOWLE & CO.  
December 2, 1842. 21-41.

### New Leaf Lard.

**25** KEGS of new Leaf Lard, received direct from Cincinnati, and for sale by DRENNING & CLARKE.  
Dec. 9, 1842. 22-41.

### NOTICE.

**I DO** hereby forewarn all persons from trading for the following Notes, to wit:—One on Mr. J. J. Hughes, of Yazoo City, for four hundred dollars, dated the 12th of November, 1842, and payable the first of January, 1843.

One on A. G. Creth, for eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty cents, dated in May, 1841, due and bearing interest from date; and an obligation from A. G. Creth for eight hundred dollars, bearing interest from date; which amount was to be paid in cotton on said Creth's plantation on Silver Creek, known as the Branner place, and due the first of January, 1841.

All of the above Notes were stolen from my house on the 25th of November instant, and were all made payable to me. I do hereby request the drawers of said Notes not to pay them to any other person but myself. MADISON P. DE LOACH.  
November 28th, 1842. 21-31.

### NOTICE.

**LETTERS** of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, at the September Term, 1842, of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, on the estate of Stephen B. Miller, dec'd, of said county.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

WM. G. MILLER, Adm'r.  
Nov. 11, 1842. 18-61.

### NOTICE.

**THE** undersigned, having, at the late October Term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, qualified as Executor of the last will of Jeremiah Walker, dec'd, and Letters Testamentary having been granted to him.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

DEMOSTHENES WALKER, Ex'r.  
Nov. 11, 1842. 18-61.

### NOTICE.

**I WILL**, at the January Term, 1843, of the Probate Court, make a final settlement of my administration upon the estate of Benjamin F. Sewell, dec'd, and ask the court for an allowance, and surrender my letters of administration.

J. R. RICHARDS, Adm'r.  
of Benj. F. Sewell, dec'd.  
Nov. 4, 1842. 17-61.

### Bank Note Table, Corrected Weekly.

| NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.      |        |      |  |
|--------------------------------|--------|------|--|
| Adapted for Yazoo City Market. |        |      |  |
| Gas Light and Banking Company, | par.   |      |  |
| Bank of Louisiana,             | par.   |      |  |
| Mechanics and Traders,         | par.   |      |  |
| City Bank of New Orleans,      | par.   |      |  |
| Union Bank,                    | par.   |      |  |
| Commercial Bank,               | 1 1/2  | dis. |  |
| State Bank,                    | 4 1/2  | "    |  |
| Canal Bank,                    | 20 1/2 | "    |  |
| Compensation Bank,             | 2 1/2  | "    |  |
| Carrollton Bank,               | 18 1/2 | "    |  |
| Citizens' Bank,                | 18 1/2 | "    |  |

### REFUTATED BANKS.

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Exchange Bank,   | 55 c per dol. |
| Improvement,     | 55 c do.      |
| Bank of Orleans, | 60 c do.      |
| Atchafalaya,     | 25 c do.      |
| Blue Backs,      | 67 c do.      |

### MUNICIPALITY NOTES.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Municipality No. 1, | 15 pr ct. dis. |
| " No. 2,            | 15 " "         |
| " No. 3,            | 55 " "         |
| Albany,             | 20 " "         |
| Tennessee,          | " "            |
| South Carolina,     | par.           |
| Kentucky,           | del.           |

### Yazoo City Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY MESSRS. JONES & BARKSDALE.

|                          |      |        |       |
|--------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| BALF ROPE,               | lb   | 7      | 8     |
| TWINE,                   | lb   | 37 1/2 |       |
| BEEF, mess,              | bbl  | none.  |       |
| " prime,                 | bbl  | "      |       |
| " cargo,                 | bbl  | "      |       |
| BACON; hams,             | lb   | 10     |       |
| " sides,                 | lb   | 7      |       |
| " shoulders              | lb   | none.  |       |
| BUTTER, Goshen,          | lb   | none.  |       |
| " Western;               | lb   | "      |       |
| BEANS, white,            | bbl  | "      |       |
| COFFEE, Havana green,    | lb   | 12 1/2 |       |
| " St. Domingo,           | lb   | none.  |       |
| CANDLES, sperm,          | lb   | 40     |       |
| " tallow, mould,         | lb   | 16     |       |
| " dip,                   | lb   | 12     |       |
| CHEESE; American,        | lb   | none.  |       |
| CIDER,                   | lb   | "      |       |
| CIGARS, Spanish,         | lb   | 16 00  | 30 00 |
| " American,              | lb   | 8 00   | 12 00 |
| CORN, in the ear,        | bush | 3 1/2  |       |
| " sack,                  | bush | none.  |       |
| " meal,                  | bush | 75     |       |
| FLOUR, superfine,        | bbl  | 5 00   |       |
| " Rye,                   | bbl  | none.  |       |
| HAY,                     | ton  | "      |       |
| LARD,                    | lb   | 9      |       |
| MOLASSES,                | gal  | 22     |       |
| NAILS,                   | lb   | 7 1/2  |       |
| OATS,                    | sack | 1 00   |       |
| Oil, sperm,              | gal  | 2 00   |       |
| " linseed,               | gal  | 2 00   | 2     |
| PORK, mess,              | bbl  | 9 00   |       |
| " prime,                 | bbl  | 6 00   |       |
| " cargo,                 | bbl  | none.  |       |
| " chine,                 | bbl  | "      |       |
| " bulk, hog round,       | lb   | "      |       |
| POTATOES                 | bbl  | "      |       |
| RICE,                    | lb   | 6      |       |
| SUGAR, brown,            | lb   | 5      |       |
| " loaf,                  | lb   | 16     |       |
| " lump,                  | lb   | none.  |       |
| SALT, Liverpool blown,   | sack | 3 00   |       |
| " ground,                | sack | 2 75   |       |
| SOAP,                    | lb   | 8      |       |
| TORRACO,                 | lb   | 13     |       |
| TAW,                     | keg  | 1 50   |       |
| WHISKEY, (first quality) | gal. | 26     |       |
| Do. (second quality),    | "    | 23     |       |